Notes on the Name Leptopiinae¹ (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

ELWOOD C. ZIMMERMAN BISHOP MUSEUM, HONOLULU, HAWAII

The name of the broad-nosed weevil group whose type-genus was for so long known as Leptops has been the subject of considerable confusion, and it is believed

that a summary of pertinent facts will be of assistance.

In such standard modern works as Coleopterorum Catalogus and Blackwelder's checklist of the Latin American Coleoptera, Leptops and Leptopinae are used. Leptops Schoenherr, 1834, however, is a homonym of Leptops Rafinesque, 1820 (Pices). Sir Guy Marshall noted this fact, and in 1952 he proposed the substitute name Leptosus and used the spelling Leptosinae for the subfamily name. Unfortunately, Marshall wrote his 1952 paper without knowledge that Oke had published the replacement name Leptopius a few months earlier in his 1951 report on "The Coleoptera of the Russell Grimwade Expedition" (Mem. Nat. Mus. Victoria 17:24). The Oke reference does not appear in the Zoological Record volume for 1951, but it is recorded in the 1952 volume. Oke's statements concerning the problem are as follows: "Subfamily LEPTOPIINAE/ A slight emendation, necessary by the change of the typical genus./ Leptopius nom. nov./ This name is proposed for the well known Leptops, which had been used by Rafinesque (1820) for Pices before being used by Schoenherr [1834]. Both Lea [Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique 50:239-314, 1906] and McKeown [Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales 64:408, 1939] have suggested that Leptops and Baryopadus are the same, but this is not so. Baryopadus has very different tarsi, as already mentioned by Marshall [Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (X)6:558-559, 1930]." These details are so similar to those given by Marshall in 1952 [Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (XII)5:264-265] that I suspect that it was from data supplied by Marshall from the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology and British Museum (Nat. Hist.) that Oke prepared his report.

Thus we have the following:

Leptopius Oke

Leptops Schoenherr, 1834, Genera et Species Curculionidum . . . 2:297. Typespecies by original designation: Curculio robustus Olivier, 1807; Australia. Homonym of Leptops Rafinesque, 1820, Pices.

Leptopius Oke, 1951, Mem. Nat. Mus. Victoria 17:24, replacement name for

Leptops Schoenherr.

Leptosus Marshall, 1952, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (XII)5:265, an unnecessary replacement name for Leptops Schoenherr.

Article 39 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, on the homonymy of the type-genus, states: "The name of a taxon of the family-group is invalid if the name of its nominal type-genus is a junior homonym." Hence, we have:

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LEPTOPIINAE (Lacordaire) Oke

Leptopsides: Lacordaire, 1863, Genera des Coléoptères 6:232, 246.

Leptopsinae: Pascoe, 1870, Journ. Linn. Soc. 10 (Zool.) (47):436.

Leptopodinae: Pascoe, 1872, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (IV)9:132.

Leptopinae: Pascoe, 1885, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova (II)2:218, 326.

Leptopsini: Faust, 1885, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschrift 29(1):167. Misprinted Leptosinae in Coleopterorum Catalogus, 1931.

Leptosini: as an error in spelling, Schenkling and Marshall, 1931, Coleopterorum Catalogus 114 (Leptopinae): 1.

Leptosinae: as an error in spelling, Schenkling and Marshall, same reference.

Leptopiinae: Oke, 1951, Mem. Nat. Mus. Victoria 17:24.

Leptosinae: Marshall, 1952, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (XII)5:264.

Part of the confusion concerning Leptopius arose from the fact that in 1906 (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique 50:318-319), Lea misidentified a species of Leptopius as Baryopadus corrugatus Pascoe, the type-species of Baryopadus, 1870, and he then erroneously concluded that Baryopadus was the same as Leptopius. Without having adequate knowledge of the problem, K. C. McKeown, in 1939, in a paper entitled "A Note on the Synonymy of Leptops" (Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales 64.408), stated that Lea had "proved conclusively" that Leptops and Baryopadus are the same. For reasons unknown, McKeown placed Leptops, 1834, as a synonym of Baryopadus, 1870. He also erroneously "sank" Leptopinae as a synonym of Entiminae and the Leptopini as a synonym of Stenocorynini. McKeown overlooked the fact that in 1930 [Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (X)6:558-559] Sir Guy Marshall had revealed Lea's errors and demonstrated that Baryopadus and Leptopius are different genera. In 1952 [Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (XII)5:264-265] Marshall gave more details concerning the two genera and a key to separate them from an allied new genus, Amnemus Marshall.

Corrections

A correction: In the Key to the genera of American bidessine water beetles, Coleopt. Bull., 21 (1), I was in error in recording the parameres of the male genitalia of Hypodessus as unjointed. It is Hydrodessus, Brachyvatus, and Amarodytes in which the parameres are unjointed. The joint in the paramere of Hypodessus is illustrated by Spangler, P. J., in The Catherwood Foundation Peruvian-Amazon Expedition. XIII—Aquatic Coleoptera. . . . Mono. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, No. 14, pl. 1, figs. 2 and 6.

Also, the last item in the references cited is by Zimmermann, A. Südamerikanischen is the correct spelling of the mispelled word in the title.—Frank N. Young

There were a number of omissions on the cover of the December issue (Vol. 21). Most serious is the complete deletion of the first entry under the NOTES: "Collecting in Mexico, by Ball and Whitehead, p. 122." In addition, McDermott should have been listed as author of the *Photuris* article, and Edmonds as the author of the *Phanaeus* paper.—J. N. L. Stibick

An unfortunate typographical error occurs on page 95 of volume 21. Line 3 from the top should read: 'It should be noted that this work would not have been possible without Green's (1956) revision.' Biologists owe a great debt to sound taxonomy, and the work reported in this review emphasized the value of Green's work.—R. H. Arnett, Jr.